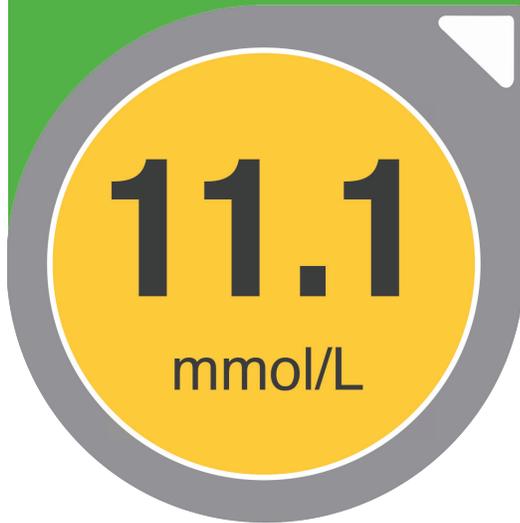


TREATMENT DECISIONS



No fingersticks needed to make treatment decisions using Dexcom G5[®] Mobile.

**TREAT FOR A LOW
DOSE FOR A HIGH
BE CONFIDENT WITH FEWER FINGERSTICKS**

No number, no arrow, no treatment decision.



Always use your meter if you don't have a number and arrow.

Also, consider your trend graph and Alarm/ Alerts when making a treatment decision.

Want to start slow? You can confirm with your meter if you'd like. Then when you're ready, start to make small treatment adjustments based on arrows.

Have questions about if and when it's a good option for you? Ask your healthcare professional (HCP).

Symptoms

Always use your meter if symptoms don't match readings.

You know your body, listen to it.



Acetaminophen

Always use your meter if you have taken paracetamol/ acetaminophen.

Medications containing paracetamol/ acetaminophen (e.g. Tylenol[®]) can give you a false high reading.



Calibration

Always use your meter to calibrate at sensor start and every 12 hours.

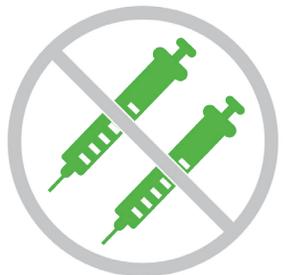
Calibrating less often may cause inaccurate readings. When calibrating wash hands with soap and water. Use fingertips only.



Insulin Stacking

Don't take insulin doses too close together, or "stack" insulin. You don't want to go low; wait at least 2 hours.

Sometimes it's best to watch and wait.



When in Doubt

In some situations you may feel less confident in your readings (e.g. first day of your sensor or when your glucose is rapidly changing).

When in doubt get your meter out.



Get the most out of your Dexcom G5



The more you use your Dexcom G5 the better your results. Wear it. Look at it. Respond to it. Alarm and alerts keep you posted – leave them on.



Work with your HCP to figure out what works best for you. Know your target glucose. Map a plan for lows. Decide on dosing and timing. Adjust using results of past decisions.

Talk through the below scenarios with your HCP to figure out what works best for you.

What Kim Sees	What Kim Does and Why
Kim got a Low Alert: 	What: She eats an energy bar without doing a fingerstick. Why: 4.4 mmol/L with a down arrow means her glucose is dropping. In 15 minutes, Kim could be 1.9 mmol/L.
At breakfast, Kim sees: 	What: She doses to cover her meal. Why: Because of the up arrow, she takes a little more insulin. 
At lunchtime, Kim sees: 	What: She doses to cover her meal. Why: Because of the down arrow, she reduces her insulin amount. 

What do the arrows mean



Glucose rapidly rising more than 0.2 mmol/L each minute or more than 2.5 mmol/L in 15 minutes.



Glucose slowly falling 0.06-0.1 mmol/L each minute or up to 1.7 mmol/L in 15 minutes.



Glucose rising 0.1-0.2 mmol/L each minute or up to 2.5 mmol/L in 15 minutes.



Glucose falling 0.1-0.2 mmol/L each minute or up to 2.5 mmol/L in 15 minutes.



Glucose slowly rising 0.06-0.1 mmol/L each minute or up to 1.7 mmol/L in 15 minutes.



Glucose rapidly falling more than 0.2 mmol/L each minute or more than 2.5 mmol/L in 15 minutes.



Not increasing/decreasing more than 0.06 mmol/L per minute or up to 0.9 mmol/L in 15 minutes.

WARNING: Review all indications, contraindications, warnings, precautions and detailed procedures in your user's guide or patient instructions before using your Dexcom G5 Mobile/G4 PLATINUM Sensor.